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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COL-
LEGES, COOPERATING.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE, OFFICE OF
EXTENSION WORK, NORTH AND WEST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A METHOD OF MAPPING, CHARTING, AND RECORDING COUNTY-AGENT WORK.

FOR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATES.

By L. R. SIMONS, *Agriculturist, County Agent Work.*

INTRODUCTION.

In order to reach its full measure of efficiency in any county, county-agent work must be so planned that every farmer in the county may receive some benefit from it. To bring this about the county agent should have the assistance of a well organized county farm bureau, with an efficient county executive committee and a working committee made up of a chairman and from two to six other members in every distinct community in the county.

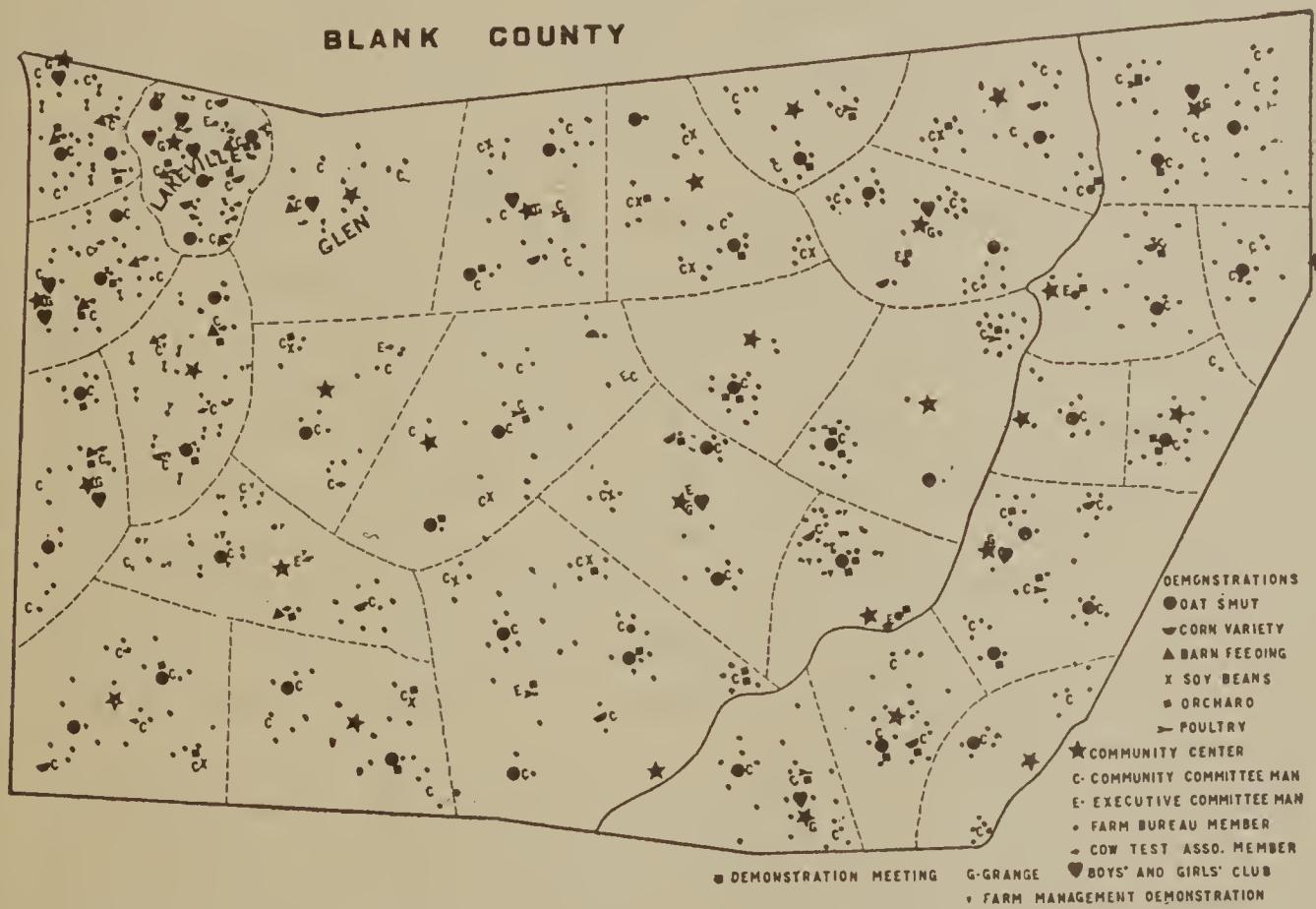


FIG. 1.—Map of Blank County showing the distribution of the previous year's county agent work by communities.

This circular does not describe in detail the plan of organization, but attempts to show by means of a typical county the method of recording conditions, planning the work, and keeping records by communities. The maps, chart, and field notebook presented have been found to be not only helpful by county agents and farm bureaus in planning their work and studying its distribution, but

they offer a means of showing quickly and clearly to the people of the county and to the county-agent leader the machinery for doing work and the work planned and accomplished in the county during the year.

COUNTY MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

Every county agent should have a good outline map of his county. Most of the maps that are likely to be available are encumbered with too much data. Probably the most useful base map for an agent is simply an outline of the county boundaries. County maps showing township lines, farms, villages, roads, schoolhouses, churches, highways, railroads, soil, topography, streams, mountains, etc., are very necessary, but for project purposes a plain white map without data is best. If such a map is not available it may be easily drawn to scale by the county agent. The map, size 24 by 36 inches, shown in figure 1, was drawn with india ink on linen mounted map paper, and gummed letters, figures, and symbols used to show the distribution of the farm-bureau members, committeemen, and county-agent work for one year.

Another good method of showing this distribution of work, etc., is by means of different-colored crayons. For instance, a community center might be represented by a blue square, and the attendance placed therein; demonstration meetings by a red circle, and the attendance placed within, etc. It is suggested that symbols be standardized, so that the same symbol may be used over the entire State when a certain kind of work is to be represented.

Such maps may be used for presenting the amount and distribution of the previous year's work to county appropriating bodies, officers, committeemen, and members of the bureau, and other people of the county. At meetings, county fairs, etc., similar maps have proven to be very valuable helps in securing the necessary cooperation, and they tend to produce a more even distribution of the next year's work. Copies may also be furnished to the board of commissioners or supervisors, to chambers of commerce, banks, farmers' organizations, etc., for display purposes.

The broken lines show community boundaries. These lines do not correspond to town or township boundaries or any other arbitrary subdivision of the county, but have been worked out by the farm-bureau committeemen and the county agent, so that each community has some distinct community interest that gives it identity. This "interest" is not necessarily uniform throughout the county, and, of course, the communities merge into each other. There can be no community without some community center and without a community ideal. The center may be the village, a church, the school, grange, equity, elevator, etc.

Geometric distributions

Geometric distribution
with
success probability p

Probability distribution
function
Cumulative distribution
function
Mean
Variance

$P(X = k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}$
 $F(x) = 1 - (1-p)^x$
 $E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$
 $V(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$

$\text{geom}(p)$
mean
variance
median
mode
standard deviation
range

$\text{geom}(0.5)$
 $\text{geom}(0.1)$

$\text{geom}(0.5)$
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Binomial distribution

$B(n, p)$
 $(n = 100, 1000, 10000)$
 $n = 10000$
 $n = 100000$

$\text{binom}(n, p)$
 $n = 100, 1000, 10000$
 $n = 100000$

FIG. 2.—CHART FOR COUNTY PROBLEMS AND WORK.

[For use in planning work, keeping records by communities, and making reports.]

BLANK COUNTY.

Communities.	Mem- ber- ship.	Ap- proximate num- ber of farm- ers.	Per cent of mem- bers.	Names of committee- men.	Committee conferences.			Community meetings.			Cooperative demonstrations.		Demonstration meetings.			Boys' and girls' clubs.	Cow- testing associa- tion mem- bers.	Farmers' organiza- tions, such as granges, etc.	Farm management demonstrations.	Notes on conditions, organization, and progress in community.	County-wide meetings.			Notes on organization and progress in county.	
					Date.	Notes—Purpose, subject dis- cussed, organization, etc.	Com- mittee men present.	Date.	Notes—Purpose, subject discussed, cooperating organization, etc.	Attend- ance.	Place of meeting.	Kind.	Name of demonstrator.	Date.	Notes—Nature, purpose, results, etc.	Attend- ance.	Date.	Notes—Purpose, subject discussed, etc.	Attendance.	Date.	Notes—Purpose, subject discussed, etc.	Attendance.			
Lakeville, B.	28	50	56	Wm. Garner, chairman; John Jones, secretary; James Lyker; Frank Edwards; Charles Rider; George Hew- lett, executive com- mitteeman.	1/14	Arrangements local summer and winter meetings and membership campaign. Dis- cussed demonstrations de- sired and local sources of lime.	5	1/28	Farm Bureau Institute. Dairy, corn variety, oat-smut projects, etc., discussed; mem- bers solicited; five demonstrators se- cured; grange cooper- ated.	45	Grange hall	Corn variety. Corn variety. Corn variety. Oat smut.	Frank Edwards. Charles Rider. S. C. Martin. James Lyker.	9/12 4/20 7/14	Corn variety to show results. Oat smut to demon- strate control methods. Show results.	20 22 25	1 corn, 1 pig, 1 canning.	10	1 grange, Lakeville, No. 1650.	G. W. Hand, Fred Bayes, Lyman Green, Oscar Cook, B. T. Walker.	Good clay loam soil; dairying, with hay, corn, and oats. Coop- eration excellent.	7/15	Picnic, live-stock judging, canning demonstrations visits to field demonstrations.	900	Membership Jan. 1, 1916, 325. Membership Dec. 31, 1916, 585. 40 community commit- teemen, 1915. 109 community commit- teemen, 1916. Work generally impro- ving. Community commit- tee plan working well ex- cept in four communi- ties.
					4/6	Completed definite plans for county-wide picnic and field meeting and for devel- opment of local lime source.	5				Oat smut. Oat smut. Oat smut. Barn feeding.	J. E. Grant. F. C. Grace. G. W. Hand. William Garner.	2/2	Barn-feeding dem- onstration.	14										
					7/14	Final arrangements for picnic and discussed plans for a corn variety demonstration in the fall.	4				Barn feeding. Barn feeding.	John Jones. William Green.													
					10/9	Social and business general meeting. Farm bureau members invited; 25 at- tended.	5																		
Glen, C.	14	60	23	A. C. Lambert, chair- man; Joseph John- son; M. Pitcher.	1/16	Arrangements local winter meeting and membership campaign.	1	1/29	Farm Bureau Institute. Dairy and corn proj- ects, etc., discussed; members solicited; demonstrator secured.	12	School- house.	Barn feeding.	A. C. Lambert.				1 corn.	1	A. R. Jenkins.	Good clay loam soil. Dairying, with corn and hay and some oats. Co- operation poor.					
Total, 30.	585	2,725	21.5	All communities have committees appoint- ed; 2 have not organ- ized as committees; total, 109 community committeemen, 9 ex- ecutive committee- men.		110 community committee conferences held. Average attendance, 3.6.			35 community meetings held. Average at- tendance, 47. Two communities, or 6.6 per cent, had no meet- ings.	1,656		50 oat smut. 15 corn variety. 12 barn feeding. 13 soy bean. 7 orchard. 9 poultry. — 106 total.	106 demonstrators.		18 oat smut. 4 corn variety. 6 barn feeding. 6 soy bean. 5 orchard. 9 poultry. — 48 total.	1,200	4 corn. 5 pig. 5 canning.	26	10 granges. 1 live-stock ship- ping association. 1 cooperative seed association. 2 breeders' associa- tions.	55	Cooperation and in- terest good.				

The map shown in figure 1 represents a county with 30 communities. In order that the various letters and symbols may not be confusing, the names of only the two communities to which particular attention will be called in the circular are placed on this map. The farm bureau in this county has a membership of 585, an executive committee of 9, and 109 community committeemen, organized into community committees with a membership averaging from 1 to 7, depending upon the size and conditions existing in each community. The following work was carried on by the farm bureau in this county, but a careful study of the map will show that it was not evenly distributed over the county.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Oat smut.....	50	Soy beans.....	13
Barn feeding.....	12	Corn variety.....	15
Poultry.....	9	Orchard.....	7
Farm-management demonstrations.....			55

DEMONSTRATION MEETINGS..

Oat smut.....	18	Soy beans.....	6
Barn feeding.....	6	Corn variety.....	4
Poultry.....	9	Orchard.....	5

There were 14 boys' and girls' clubs, 1 cow-testing association with 26 members; also the following associations not indicated on the map: 1 county-wide live stock shipping association, 1 county-wide cooperative seed association, and 2 county-wide breeders' associations.

In addition to the above-mentioned associations subsidiary to the farm bureau, each of the 10 granges in the county cooperated with the farm bureau in planning and executing the work in those communities where granges existed.

The chief reason for the unequal distribution of work was that committees in some communities were more active and helped execute more work than others. Other minor reasons were a variation in soil and climatic conditions and in the type of agriculture. For the most part the county has a good clay-loam soil, but a strip running down through the center of the county is not as productive as that lying to the east and west. The agriculture is mostly dairying, but considerable fruit and poultry are raised along the river which runs through the eastern part of the county.

CHART FOR COUNTY PROBLEMS AND WORK.

The chart shown in figure 2 is designed for use in planning work, keeping records by communities and making reports. It also makes a useful supplement to a county map for showing the amount and distribution of the previous year's work by communities. The chart

should be large enough so that the work in every community may be recorded in pencil at least weekly throughout the year. Four by eight feet makes a good size for a county with 30 to 40 communities. At the end of the year a permanent chart may be made, using gummed figures and letters, stencils, or rubber stamps.

In order to present the variation of the work in two communities where the soil, agriculture, and other conditions are similar, communities Lakeville and Glen, in Blank County, are used as illustrations.

LAKEVILLE COMMUNITY.

A glance at the chart will show that about 50 farmers reside in Lakeville, of which 28 are members of the farm bureau, or 56 per cent of the total number of farmers are members. A chairman and four members make up a community committee, and in addition an executive committeeman resides here. In the next column, headed "Committee conferences," four conferences of the Lakeville committee are listed, with practically a full attendance at each. Good constructive plans were made at these conferences, and a study of the other columns indicates that these plans were very carefully executed. A good community meeting was held in the grange hall, with an attendance of 45, and 5 farmers were signed up there to undertake some cooperative demonstrations, in addition to those undertaken by members of the committee, making a total of 10 cooperative demonstrations, including 3 corn variety, 4 oat smut, and 3 barn feeding in this community. Four demonstration meetings were held, to demonstrate methods or to show results, with an average attendance of 20. There are 3 boys' and girls' clubs and 1 grange in Lakeville community, and 10 members of the cow-testing association reside there. Five farmers are cooperating in farm-management demonstration work. In the column headed "Notes on conditions, organization, and progress in community" Lakeville is represented as having a good clay-loam soil; its agriculture is chiefly dairying, with hay, corn, and oats; cooperation with the county agent excellent. It may also be noted under the heading "County-wide meetings" that this community successfully carried through the big county-wide meeting which had been planned at the committee conferences.

GLEN COMMUNITY.

In marked contrast with the splendid work accomplished by Lakeville community is the small amount planned and carried out in Glen community, which has even more farmers than Lakeville, but only 14, or 23 per cent, are members of the bureau. There is a community committee composed of a chairman and two members, but only the chairman has helped with the work and is conducting a barn feeding demonstration. The Glen community meeting was attended by only

12 people, and no definite cooperation was secured there. There is 1 boys' and girls' club in the community, and 1 member of the cow-testing association, and 1 farmer who is cooperating in farm-management demonstration work reside there. The soil, agriculture, and other conditions are about the same as in Lakeville, so that the only reasons that can be given for the lack of cooperation in Glen are that the people are not quite as progressive as in Lakeville, and there is not a good live community committee at work.

The totals at the bottom of the chart indicate that out of 2,725 farmers in 30 communities in the county 585, or about 21.5 per cent, are members of the farm bureau. With the exception of 2, each community has a committee organized and at work, making a total of 109 community committeemen in the county. One hundred and ten community committee conferences were held for the purpose of planning work and discussing results, with an average attendance of 3.6. Thirty-five community meetings were held, with an average attendance of 47; only 2 communities, or 6.6 per cent of the total number of communities in the county, had no meetings. One hundred and six field and barn demonstrations were conducted, and 48 demonstration meetings held, with an average attendance of 25. Four communities, or 13 per cent, had no demonstration meetings. There were 14 boys' and girls' clubs, 26 members of the cow-testing association, 10 granges, 1 live-stock-shipping association, 1 cooperative seed association, 2 breeders' associations, and 55 farmers conducting farm-management demonstrations. Cooperation and interest in county-agent work was good in nearly all communities.

Under the heading "Notes on organization and progress in the county," in the last column of the chart, the figures show that in one year's time the membership in the Farm Bureau has increased from 325 to 585 and the number of community committeemen has increased from 40 to 109. County-agent work in the county is generally improving.

A careful study of the data given on the two maps (fig. 1 and map of Lakeville community on p. 1, field notebook) in this circular shows that it is the same data as that on the chart.

FIELD NOTEBOOK.

In order to facilitate the matter of recording the work by communities on the map and chart, and also to assist the agent in his field work through a careful record of all that pertains to the community, a loose-leaf field notebook (about 5 by 8 inches) may profitably be used containing forms for recording field notes and the minutes of committee conferences and other sheets giving the names of the farm bureau members and committeemen, local organizations,

farmers conducting demonstrations, results of demonstration work of the previous year, etc. Printed or mimeographed forms may be furnished by the extension office at the college—leaving blanks where the agents may record work somewhat as follows:

- Page 1. An outline map of the community, on which the demonstrations, members, and committeemen, etc., are located by means of numbers and symbols.
- Pages 2-3. The names of the committeemen and members with a number assigned to each for convenience in locating on the community map. After each name appears the symbol of the particular piece of work in which each is cooperating. The use of this number simply enables the agent, his assistant, or any one of his committeemen to locate the farm of a member and to know instantly the line of cooperative work he is carrying on. The letter appearing before each number is the letter assigned to the community. For instance, "B" stands for Lakeville community and "C" for Glen community. The use of letters permits of less effort in referring to certain communities in the county, and also in representing the name of the community before each figure assigned to a member. For instance, in giving to extension specialists who are at work in the county, or assistant county agents, names of members whom they are to visit, if the letter of the community and number of the member are given in each case they may be readily found. Such a system is also especially valuable to county agents who succeed others in organized counties.
- Page 4. A list of demonstrators of the past year and for the coming year.
- Page 5. The names and officers of the local organizations in the community. In this case, the names of the cow-testing association members, the officers of the grange and the boys' and girls' clubs, principal of the school, teacher of agriculture, home economics' teacher, and the county commissioner.
- Page 6. Results of a few of the most important demonstrations of the previous year.
- Page 7. The community meetings with the dates and attendance at each meeting.
- Pages 8-11. Minutes of the community meetings.¹

¹ On pages 7-17 in this circular a record for Lakeville community is given. The part filled in by the agent is printed in italic type.

PAGE 1

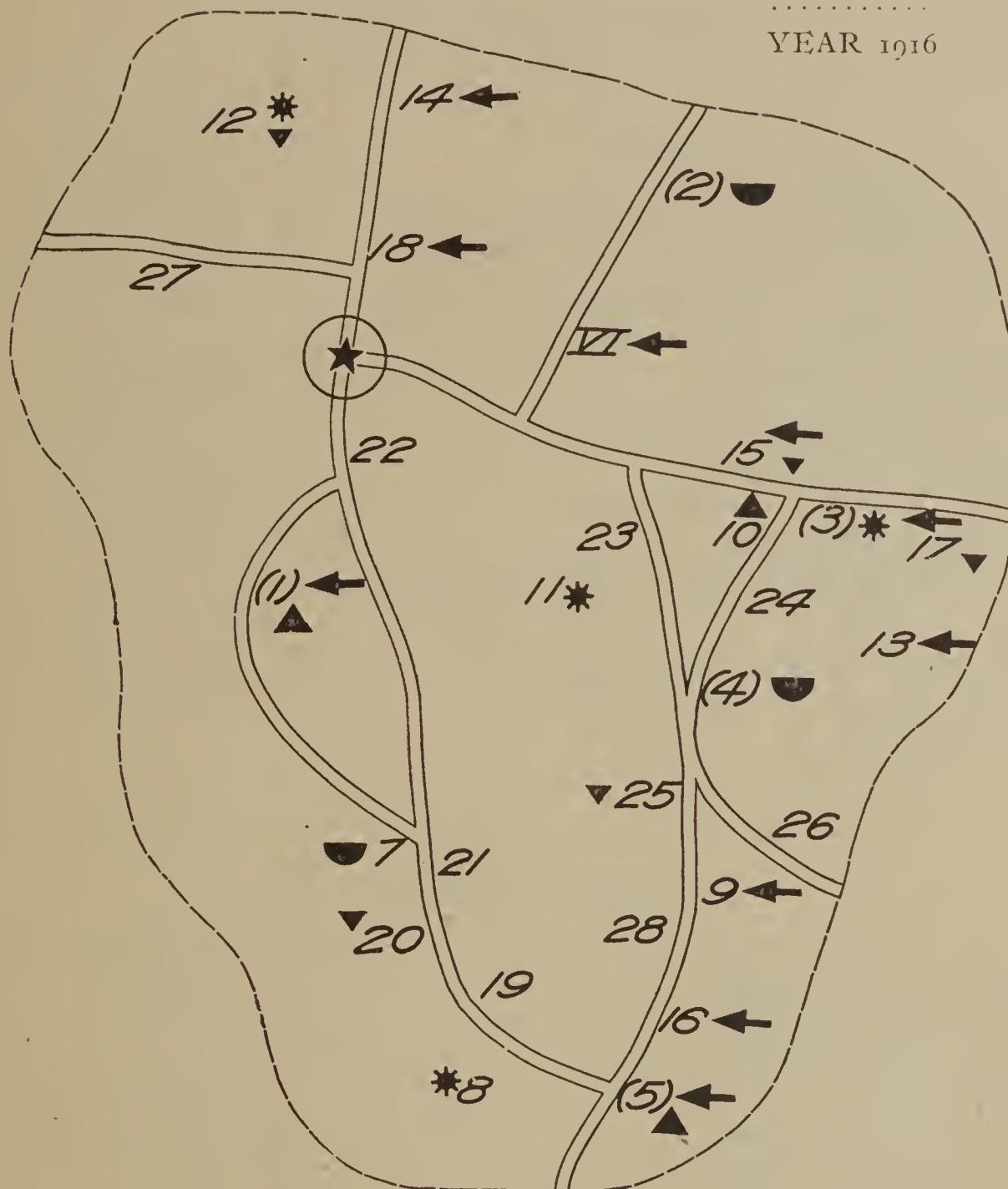
COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.

BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

COMMUNITY

Lakeville-B,

YEAR 1916



* Oat-smut demonstration.

▲ Barn-feeding demonstration.

● Corn variety demonstration.

▼ Farm-management demonstration.

← Cow Test Association Member.

Arabic Numbers—Farm Bureau Members.

Roman Numbers—Executive Committeemen.

()—Community Committeeman.

COMMUNITY

CENTER



(VILLAGE OF

LAKEVILLE)

PAGE 2

COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.

BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.NAME OF COMMUNITY, *Lakeville—B.*

COMMITTEEMEN.	ADDRESS.
B-(1) Wm. Garner, Ch. (Grange Master) ← ▲	Lakeville, R. D. *Organization, Relationships, Membership.
B-(2) Chas. Rider, Secy. (Grange Secy.) ▼	Lakeville, R. D. *Meetings, Publicity, Boys' and Girls' Clubs.
B-(3) Jas. Lyker *	Delevan, R. D. *Oat Smut Demonstrations.
B-(4) Frank Edwards ▼	Delevan, R. D. *Corn Variety Demonstrations.
B-(5) John Jones ← ▶	Lakeville, R. D. *Barn Feeding Demonstrations, Cow Testing Assoc. Work.
B-VI Geo. Hewlett, Exec. Com. ←	Lakeville, R. D. Residing in this Community. *In charge of.

OTHER MEMBERS.

B- 7. S. C. Martin ▼	Lakeville, R. D.
B- 8. J. E. Grant *	" " "
B- 9. Fred Smith ←	" " "
B-10. Wm. Green ▼	Delevan, R. D.
B-11. F. C. Grace *	Lakeville, R. D.
B-12. G. W. Hand * ▼	" " "
B-13. Jas. Hunt ←	Delevan, R. D.
B-14. Albert Mills ←	Lakeville, R. D.

PAGE 3

COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.

BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

OTHER MEMBERS—Continued.

B-15. Fred Bayer	◀	▼	Lakeville, R. D.
B-16. Lynn Budd	◀		" " "
B-17. Lyman Green	▼	◀	Delevan, R. D.
B-18. Wm. Hunt	◀		Lakeville.
B-19. Geo. Fuller			" R. D.
B-20. Oscar Cook	▼		" " "
B-21. Albert Crook			" " "
B-22. Patrick McCabe			" " "
B-23. W. W. Trescot			" " "
B-24. Wm. Roy			Delevan, R. D.
B-25. B. T. Walker	▼		Lakeville, R. D.
B-26. M. A. McCord (Co. Commissioner)			Delevan, R. D.
B-27. C. A. Wilcox			Lakeville.
B-28. George Wood			" R. D.

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COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.
 BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

DEMONSTRATORS.

*1916.**Corn.**1915.**B-(2) Chas. Rider.**B-(4) Frank Edwards.....Frank Edwards.**B- 7. S. C. Martin.....S. C. Martin.**Oat Smut.**B-(3) Jas. Lyker.**B- 8. J. W. Grant.**B-11. F. C. Grace.**B-12. G. W. Hand.**Barn Feeding.**B-(1) Wm. Garner.**B-(5) John Jones.**B-10. Wm. Green.**Farm Management Demonstrations.**1916.**B-12. G. W. Hand.**B-20. Oscar Cook.**B-15. Fred Bayer.**B-25. B. T. Walker.**B-17. Lyman Green.*

COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.

BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

ORGANIZATION.

Cow Testing Assoc. Members (in this community).

<i>B-(1) Wm. Garner.</i>	<i>B-14. Albert Mills.</i>
<i>B-(5) John Jones.</i>	<i>B-15. Fred Bayer.</i>
<i>B-VI Geo. Hewlett.</i>	<i>B-16. Lyman Budd.</i>
<i>B-9. Fred Smith.</i>	<i>B-17. Lyman Green.</i>
<i>B-13. Jas. Hunt.</i>	<i>B-18. Wm. Hunt.</i>

*Grange.**Lakeville 1650.*

Master—Wm. Garner B-(1).
Sec'y—Chas. Rider B-(2).
Lecturer—Mrs. Wm. Garner B-(1).

*Boys' and Girls' Clubs.**Corn.*

Leader—H. L. Weber (Agric. Teacher).
Pres.—Warren Garner B-(1).
Sec'y—Gordon Grant B-8.

Pig.

Leader—Patrick McCabe B-22.
Pres.—Wm. Roy, Jr., B-24.
Sec'y—Walter Cook B-20.

Canning.

Leader—Miss Gertrude Young (Home Economics Teacher).
Pres.—Elnora Hewlett B-VI.
Sec'y—Mary Grace B-II.

<i>School Principal—C. A. Babcock,</i>	<i>Lakeville.</i>
<i>Agric. Teacher—H. L. Weber,</i>	"
<i>Home Econ. Teacher—Miss Gertrude Young,</i>	"
<i>County Commissioner—M. A. McCord B-26.</i>	

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COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.

BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.RESULTS OF *corn variety* DEMONSTRATIONS—1915.

Frank Edwards demonstrated that Luce's Favorite reached the glazing stage and produced 5,136 lbs. dry matter per acre for silage, while the common native silage variety which he had been using only reached the milk stage, and produced 3,712 lbs. per acre.

S. C. Martin demonstrated that Luce's Favorite reached the glazing stage and produced 4,864 lbs. of dry matter per acre while the variety he had been using only reached the watery to milk stage but yielded 4,814 lbs. per acre. Since the variety he has been using forms a very acid silage he will adopt Luce's Favorite.

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COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.

BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

MEETINGS 1916.

DATE.	AT-TEND.	NOTES.
Jan. 28	45	<i>F. B. Institute—Grange Hall—dairy, corn demonstrations, oatsmut discussed, members solicited—5 demonstrators secured.</i>
Feb. 2	14	<i>Barn-Feeding Demonstration, Wm. Garner's Farm.</i>
Apr. 20	22	<i>Oat-Smut Demonstrations Control Method, Jas. Lyker's.</i>
July 14	25	<i>Oat-Smut Demonstrations to show results, Jas. Lyker's.</i>
July 15	900	<i>Picnic, Livestock Judging, Canning Dem. Visits to Dems., etc. (Lakeville Village Grove and Fair Grounds).</i>
Sept. 12	20	<i>Corn Variety Demonstration to show results, Frank Edwards'.</i>

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COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.
 BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING

NAME OF COMMUNITY.....*Lakeville*PLACE OF MEETING.....*Home of Wm. Garner*DATE.....*January 14, 1916*

COMMITTEEMEN.....(CHECK THOSE PRESENT)

Wm. Garner, Ch., Chas. Rider, Sec'y, John Jones, Jas. Lyker, Frank Edwards.

Mr. Weber, H. S. Teacher of Agric. and Miss Young, Home-Econ. Teacher, were present at request of committee to help arrange for county-wide meeting in July. Exec. Com. Hewlett accompanied Co. Agt. Smith to meeting.

WINTER MEETINGS DESIRED.	SUGGESTED TOPICS.	APPROXIMATE DATE.
<i>Farm Bureau Institute*</i>	<i>Dairy, Corn, Oat Smut.....</i>	<i>Jan. 28</i>
<i>Barn Dem. Wm. Garner B-(I)...</i>	<i>Feeding</i>	<i>Feb.</i>

*Remarks.—Members will be solicited; at least 25 desired. Demonstrators will be secured. Mr. Garner says Grange will cooperate.

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COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.

BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING—Continued.

SUMMER MEETINGS.	SUGGESTED TOPICS.	APPROXIMATE DATE.
One Dem. Jas. Lyker B-(3)	Oat Smut (treating seed)	April.
One " " " "	Oat Smut (results)	July.
One " Frank Edwards B-(4)	Corn Variety	Sept.
Picnic and Field meeting*	Stock Judging, Visit Demonstrations	July.

*Remarks: Will be made a county-wide meeting.

Hope to have 1,000 in attendance. Mr. Garner stated that the Fair Grounds can be secured for this purpose and that all local breeders' organizations, granges and fair board in the county will cooperate.

John Jones agreed to secure 5 cows with performance record from cow-testing association members for stock-judging contest.

Committeeman Rider will ask Mr. McCabe to meet with the other local boys' and girls' club leaders to arrange program and take charge of sports and games for children.

Miss Gertrude Young will demonstrate the canning of vegetables to girls and women while the men are visiting field demonstrations. Committeemen will report progress on arrangements at next meeting. Mr. Rider will be in charge of all arrangements, and will appoint such other special committees as may be needed.

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COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.
BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING—Continued.

Local Sources of Lime.

Geo. Hewlett, County Executive Comm., residing in this community and also chairman of the soil-improvement work in county, was present and urged committee to take up question of developing a local source of lime for the community.

Two possible local sources were considered—marl bed near old brick yard and an abandoned limestone quarry on the Wm. Hunt farm near Lakeville. It was finally decided that, in order to reduce cost of hauling, both sources should eventually be developed but that for present a crusher should be purchased and the quarry reopened.

Mr. Hewlett presented the following plan which he had previously worked out for the Sussex community. A farmer can quarry and prepare limestone for pulverizer at about 35 cents per ton. A limestone pulverizer can probably be secured at no cost to the community for a three-month demonstration period, with an option of buying if satisfactory. Ten per cent of the cost of preparing limestone for crusher added to this cost and saved as a reserve fund can be used for paying cost of pulverizer. Limestone can be pulverized which will pass through a 40-mesh screen at \$1.50 per ton including all costs.

Following this statement Mr. Lyker stated that he believed 500 tons would be ordered in community at this price. Mr. Hewlett left an agreement form which prospective buyers might sign, and it was decided to ask Wm. Green, who is very much interested in lime, to take charge of lime project. This would give him splendid training for permanent committee work next year.

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COUNTY AGENT WORK—BLANK COUNTY.

BLANK COUNTY FARM BUREAU, BLANK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING—Continued.

DEMONSTRATIONS DESIRED.

*Continue two corn variety demonstrations started 1915 and one other.
Committeeman Rider volunteered to be the third demonstrator. (Project 2-b.)*

Not more than four oat smut. (Project 3.)

" " " three barn feeding. (Project 4.)

NAMES OF FARMERS ADOPTING THE PRACTICES
DEMONSTRATED 1915.

The following will plant Luce's Favorite corn for silage providing a sufficient amount of seed can be procured. Committeeman Edwards was delegated to arrange with local dealer for a supply of this seed

B-21 Albert Crook.

B-24 Wm. Roy.

B-25 B. T. Walker. B-(6) Geo. Hewlett.

B-(1) Wm. Garner. B-(3) Jas. Lyker.

AN INEXPENSIVE METHOD OF SECURING A LARGE SUPPLY OF COMMUNITY AND COUNTY MAPS.

In order that a supply of maps may be available at all times, an outline tracing of the county may be made on tracing cloth, showing the location of the principal highways, the community outlines, community centers, etc. Blue or white prints may be taken from this tracing in any quantity desired. These prints can be cut up into the various communities and pasted on a sheet of paper for use in the field notebook. The data from the community maps may be transferred to prints of the entire county so that a complete record of work planned and accomplished on individual projects or on the entire program may be clearly shown.

One measure of the efficiency of county-agent work is the thoroughness with which every community in the county is reached. Some method of mapping, charting, and recording the work has been needed, not only to enable the agent to study the distribution of this work but also to bring the people of the county to a greater realization that a more thorough distribution is necessary. Certain modifications to the plan herewith presented may be found necessary to meet the varying conditions existing in different counties in the North and West, but inasmuch as the main ideas embodied in this plan have been given successful trial in a number of counties, it is recommended for quite general use.



